

Friction Plug Weld Repair Geometric Innovations

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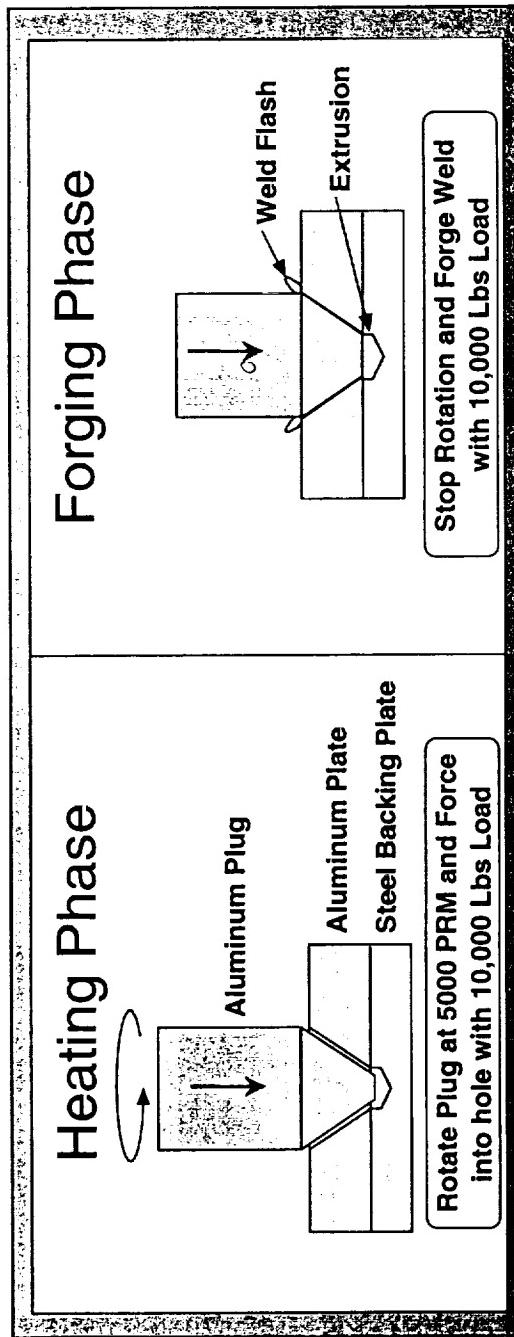
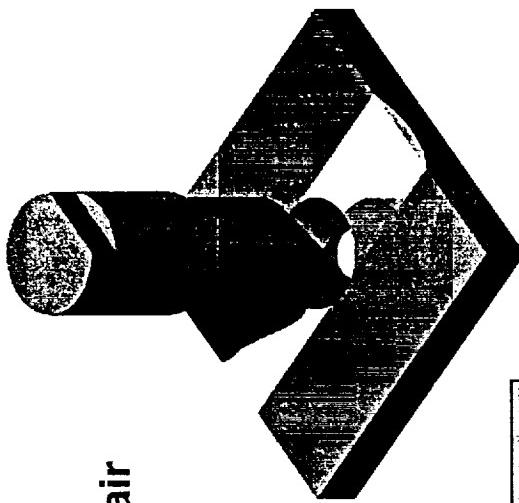
Introduction

- Fundamentals of Friction Push Plug Welding
 - Process Overview
- Fundamentals of Friction Pull Plug Welding
 - Process Overview
 - Defect Characterization
 - Geometric and Process Solutions
- FSW Keyhole Closeout

A

Friction Push Plug Overview

- Friction Plug Welding Is a Solid State Weld Repair Technique Aimed at Replacing Small Volumes of Defective Weldment
- Computer Controlled Direct Drive Weld Equipment
 - High Process Repeatability; Successful First Time Repair
 - Thermomechanical, solid state welding process
 - Rotate tapered plug and force into tapered hole.
 - Stop rotation and forge materials together while cooling.
 - Remove excess plug and back side extrusion.

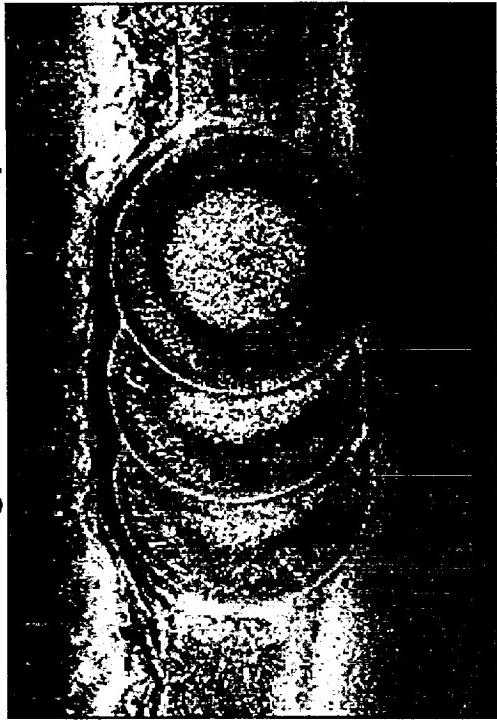


Friction Push Plug Overview

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- Extended Process Capabilities
 - Plugs placed off weld centerline
 - Stitch Welding can be utilized to repair defects larger than one plug diameter
 - FSW closeout holes can be repaired

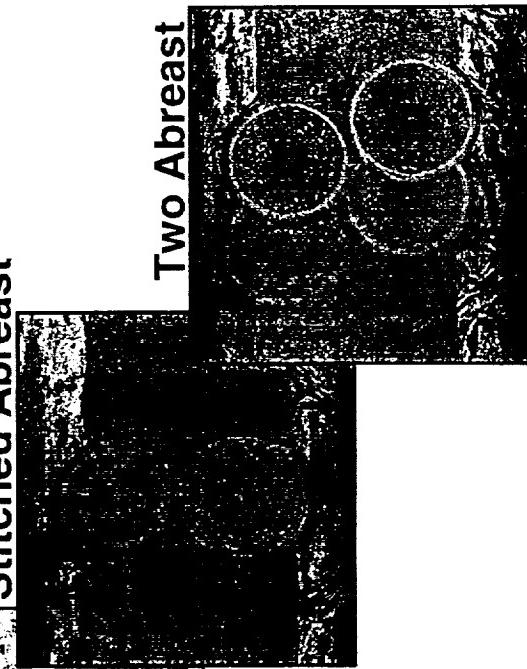
3 Plug Stitch Weld Repair



Repair for FSW Keyhole



Two Abreast



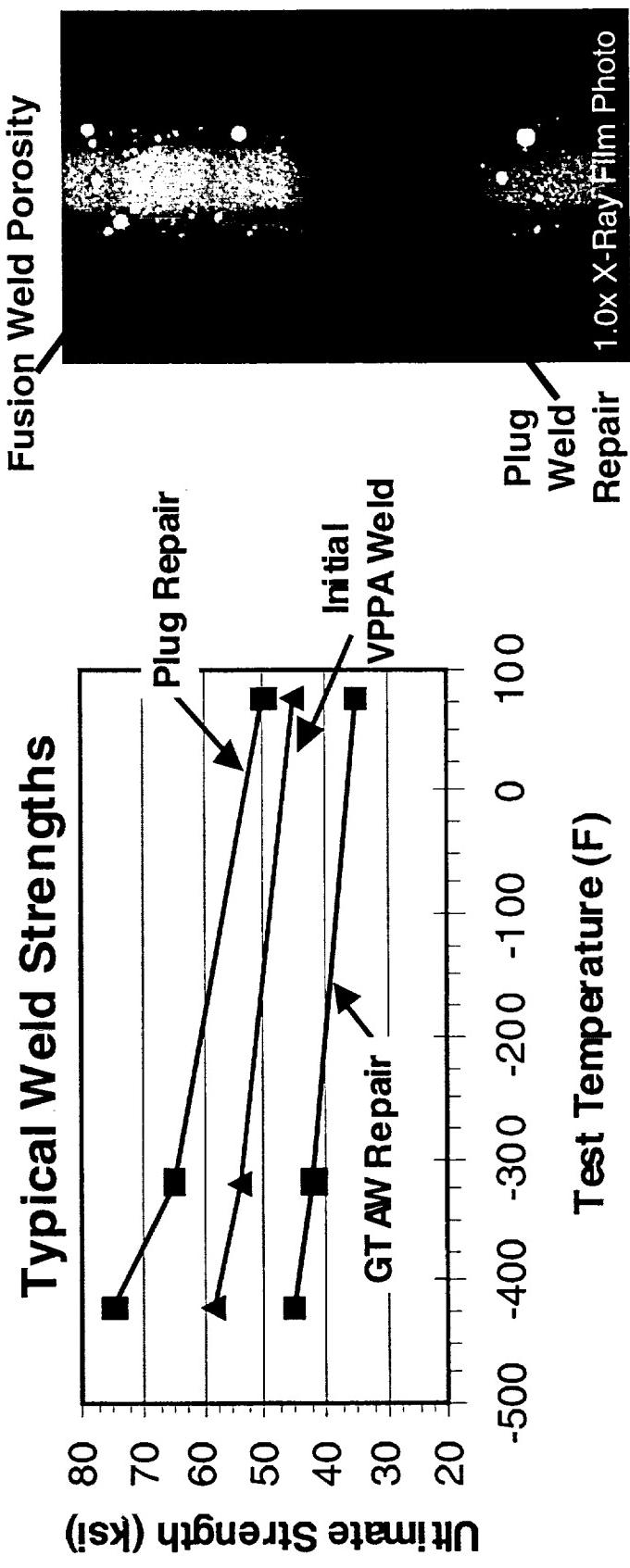
Stitched Abreast



Off-Center Repair

Friction Push Plug Overview

- The effects of all critical parameters have been characterized
- Process capability is above the specification requirements
- Process automation is superior to the required process control
- Mechanical properties are significantly better than current repair allowables



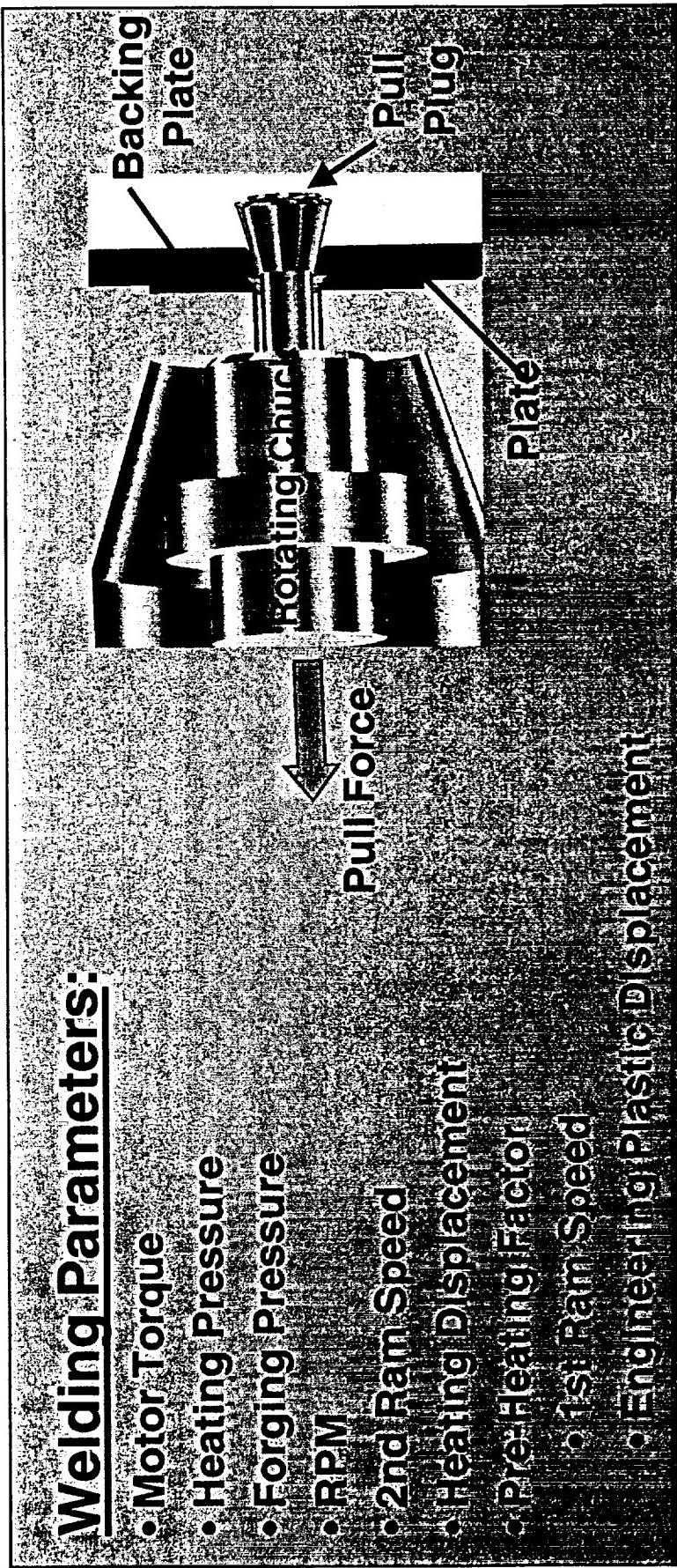
Friction Pull Plug Overview

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Friction Pull Plug Welding is a solid state welding variant of the push process which is aimed at eliminating all internal tooling for tank wide plug repairs.

Welding Parameters:

- Motor Torque
- Heating Pressure
- Forging Pressure
- RPM
- 2nd Ram Speed
- Heating Displacement
- Pre-Heating Factor
- 1st Ram Speed
- Engineering Plastic Displacement

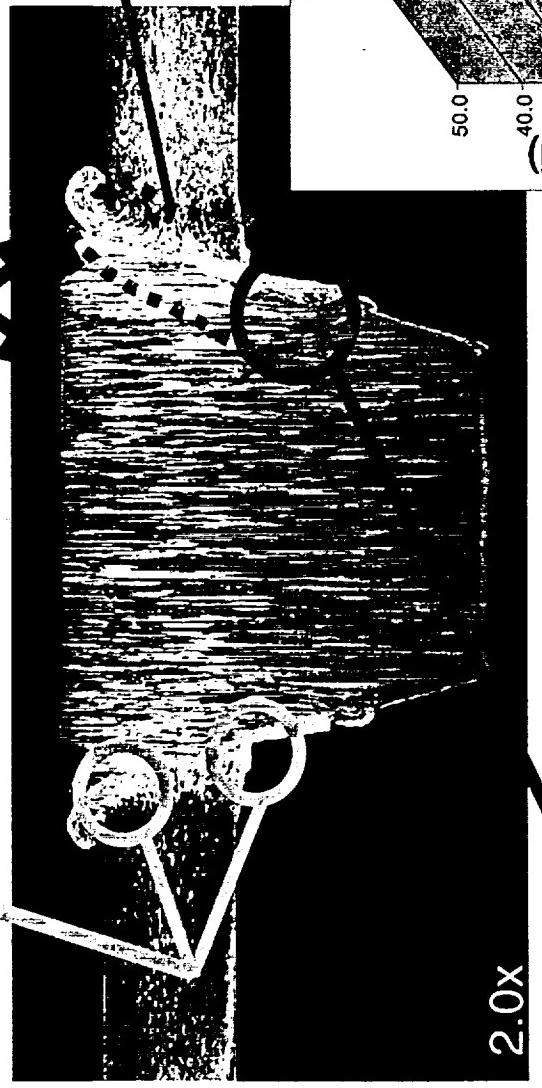


Friction Pull Plug Overview

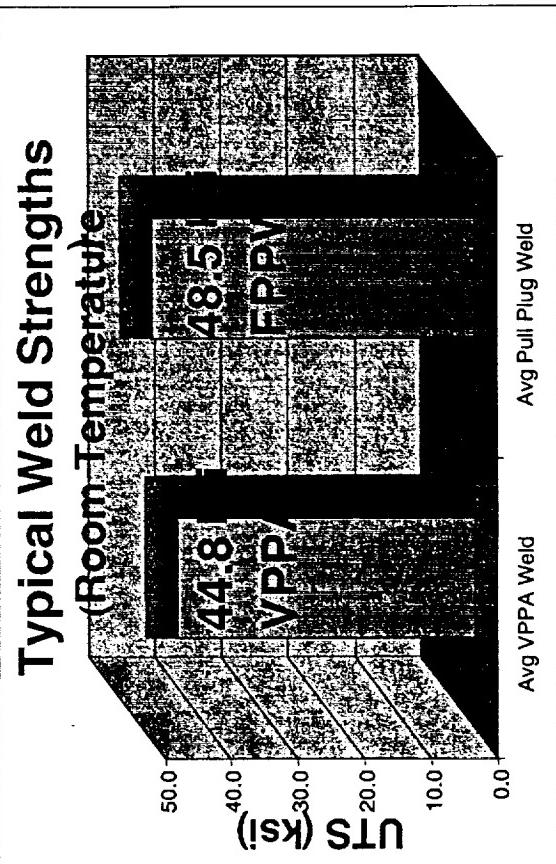
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

**Complete bonding
on ISL and OSL**

**Minimal plug material
as heat sink**



**Heating localized
to interface**



**Plug and plate forging
from backing plate**

FPPW: Defect Characterization

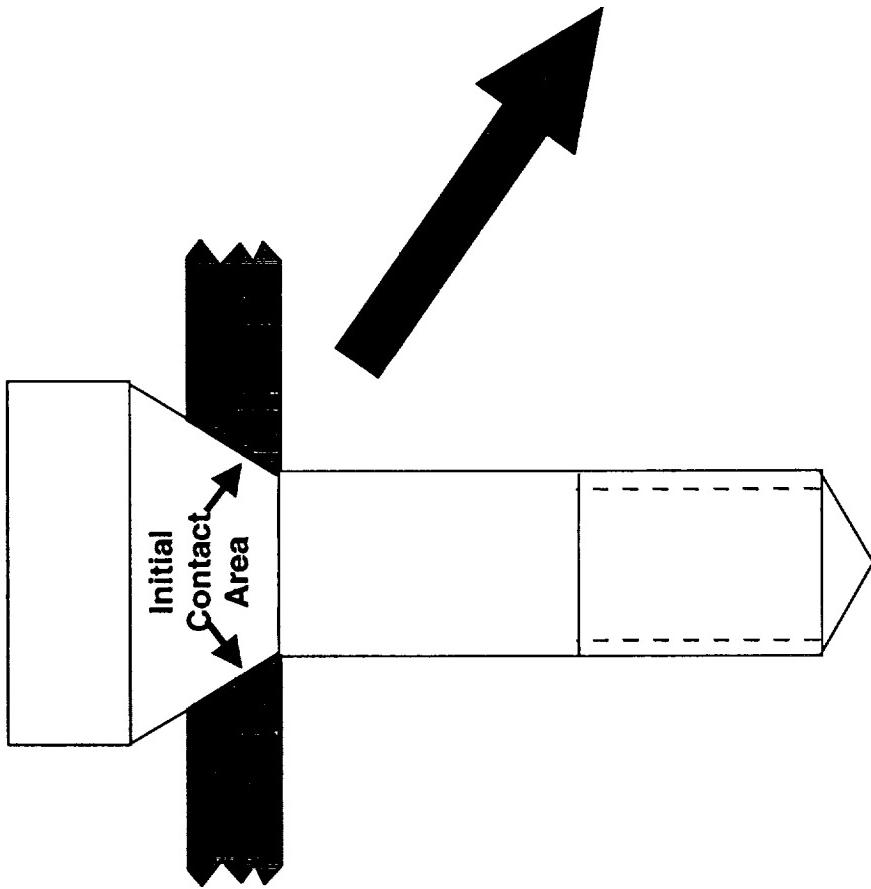
Observed Defects

1. Rotational stall during initial plug/plate contact
2. Bottom side lack of bonding (OSL)
3. Rotational stall during welding
4. Top side lack of bonding (ISL)
5. Complete plug pull through
6. Central plug pull through
7. Top Hat separation
8. Weak Interfacial Bonding

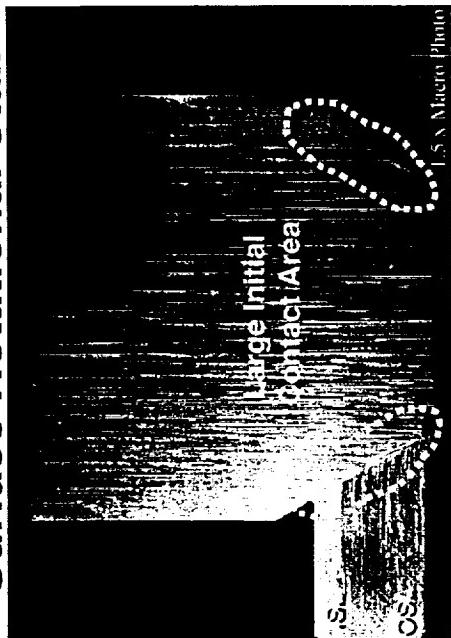
FPPW: Surface Rotational Stall

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

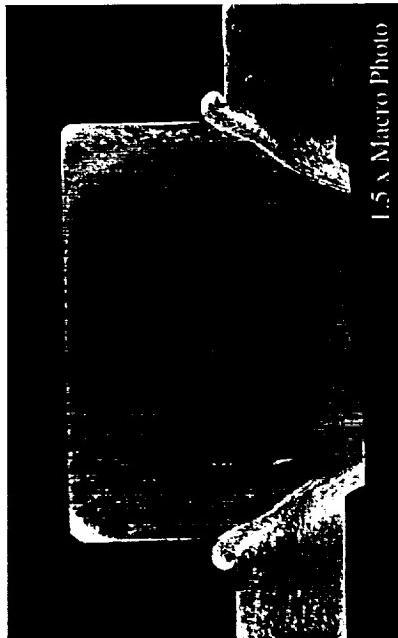
Matching Plug & Plate Hole Chamfer Angle



Surface Rotational Stall



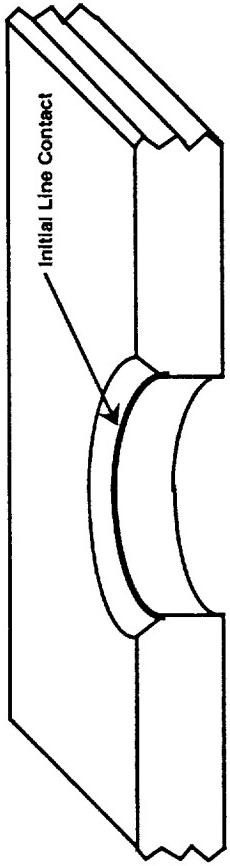
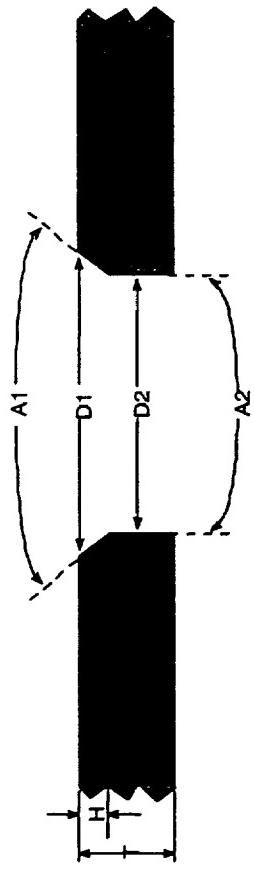
Pull Plug Necking



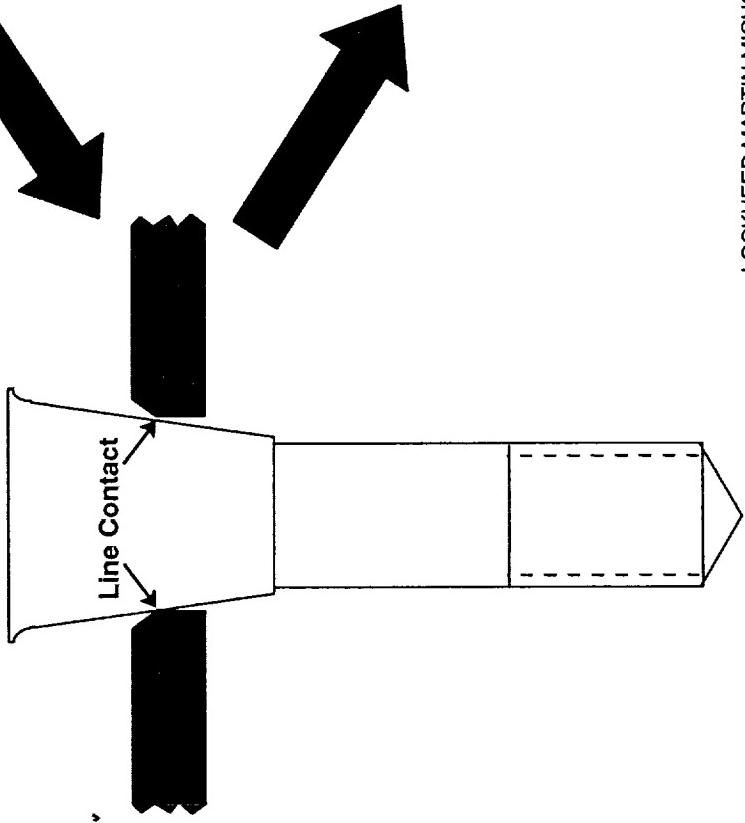
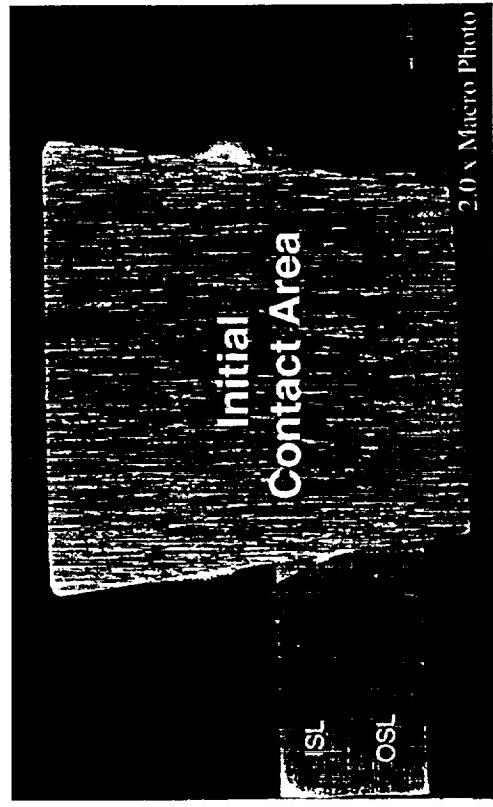
FPPW: Surface Rotational Stall

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Dual Chamfered Plate Hole



Process stopped after initial contact



FPPW: OSL Lack of Bonding

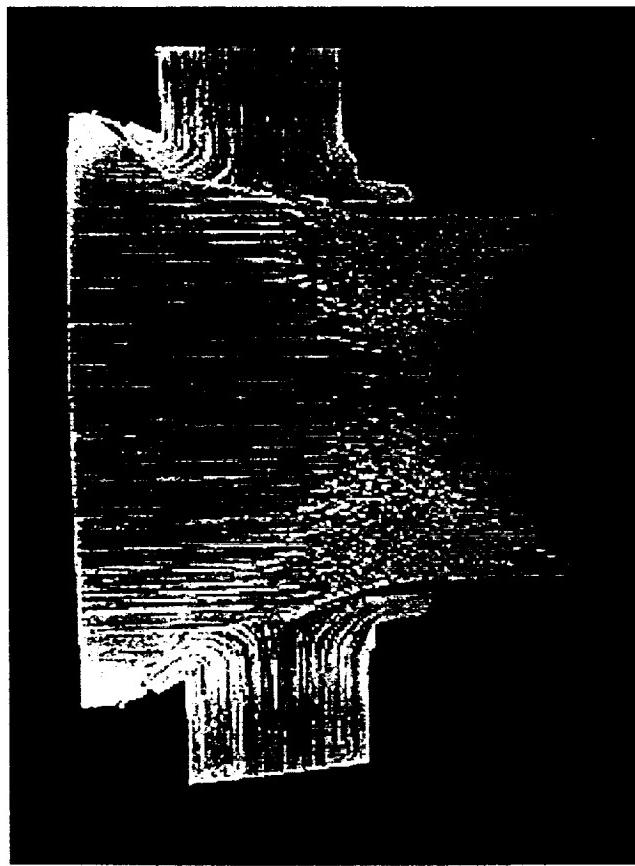
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

A

Lack of Bonding Bottom (OSL)

Possible Causes

- Backing plate geometry
- Material geometry
- Weld Parameters
 - High heat input
 - High Forging Pressure



FPPW: Rotational Stall During Welding

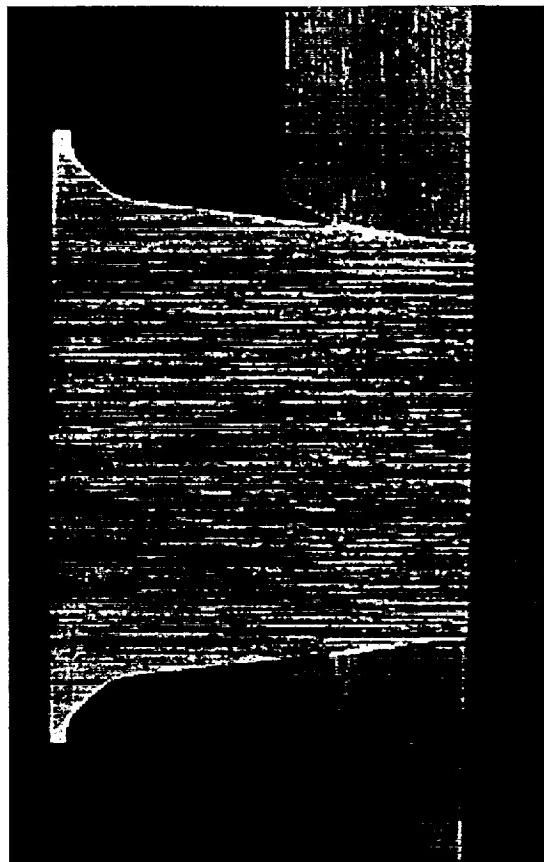
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Possible Causes

- Weld Parameters
 - Insufficient Pre-Heating
 - 2nd Ram Speed too high
 - RPM too low
- Backing plate geometry
- Material geometry
- Equipment Limitations

Rotational stall during welding

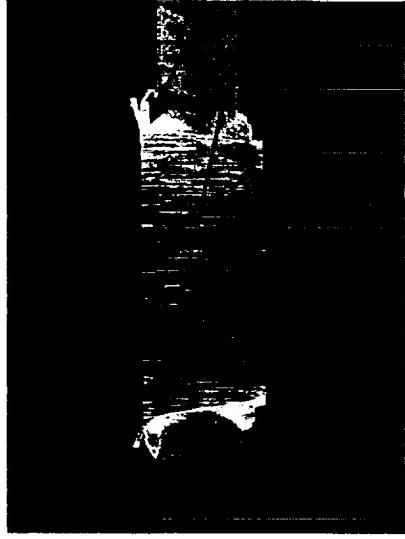


FPPW: ISL Lack of Bonding

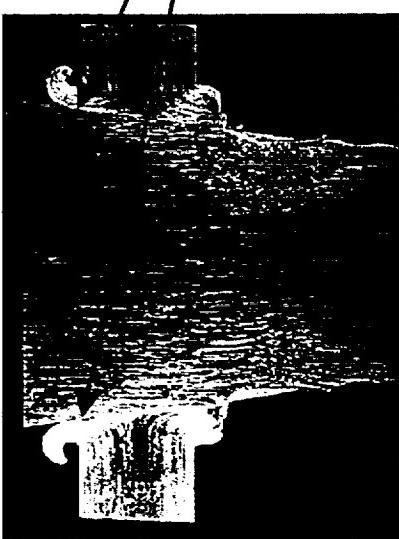
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

The Pull Plug Top Hat provides both pressure and frictional heating to complete ISL bonding.

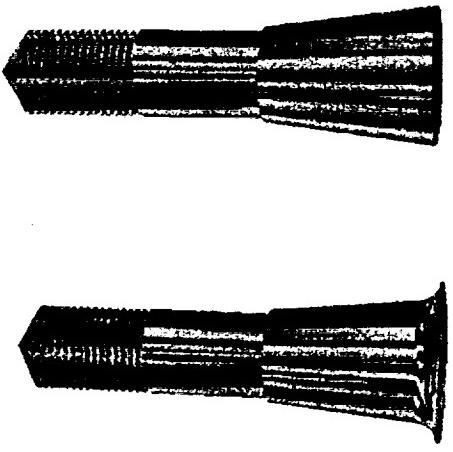
Pull Plug With Top Hat



Pull Plug Without Top Hat



Pull Plug Designs



With Top Hat Without

FPPW: Chamfered Heat Sink

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Diagram of a Pull Plug with a Large Heat Sink Mass

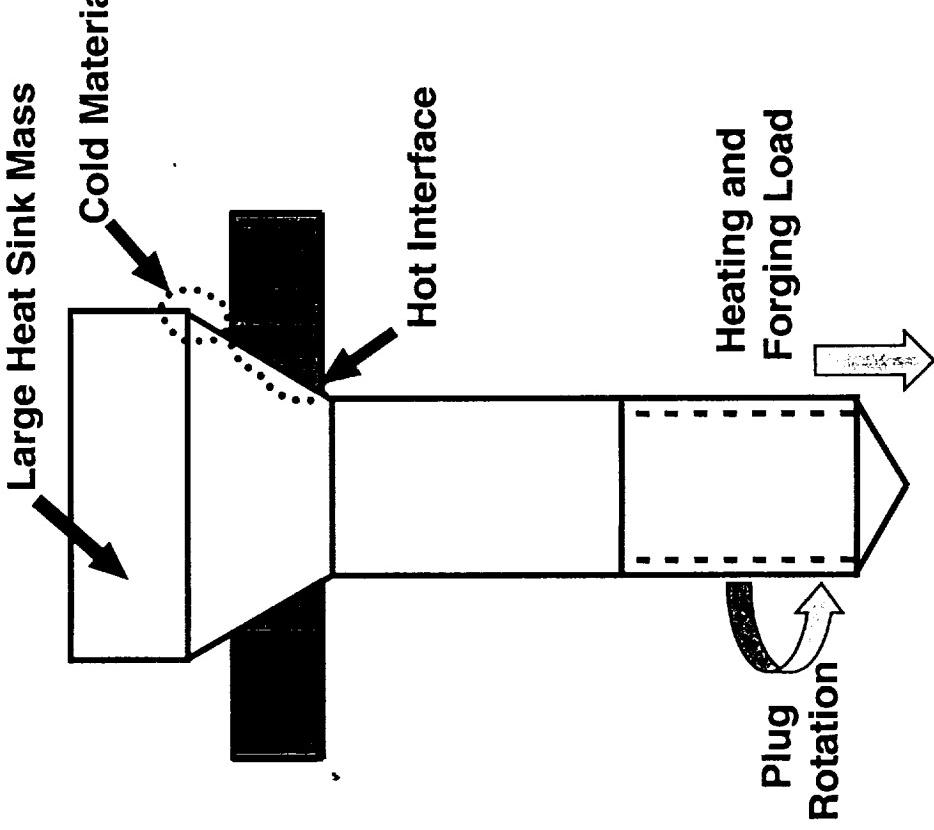
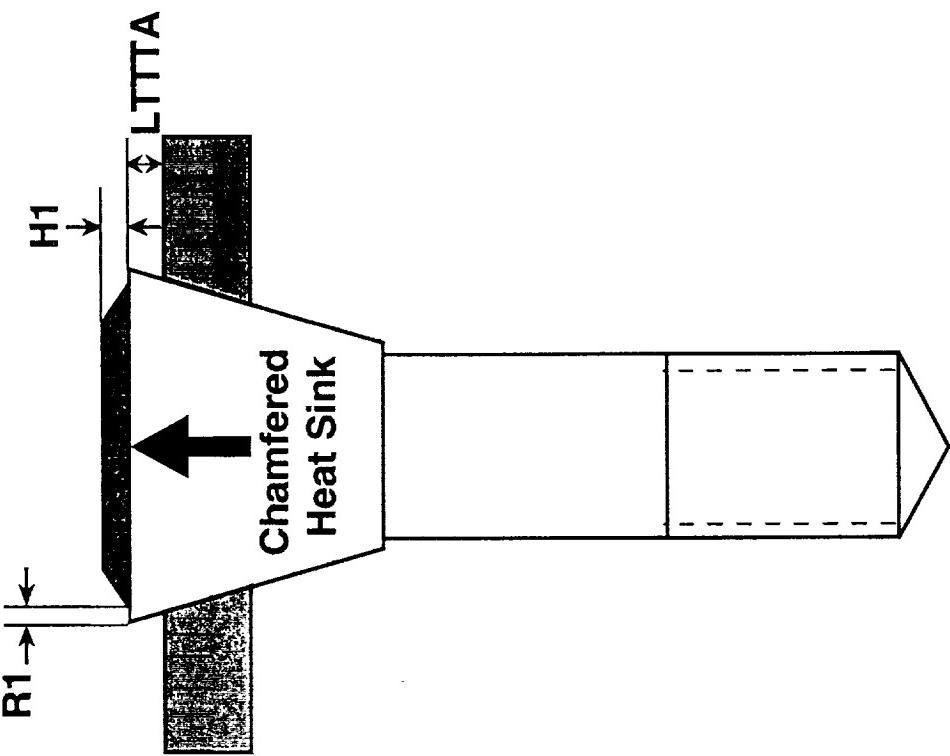


Diagram of a Pull Plug with a Chamfered Heat Sink

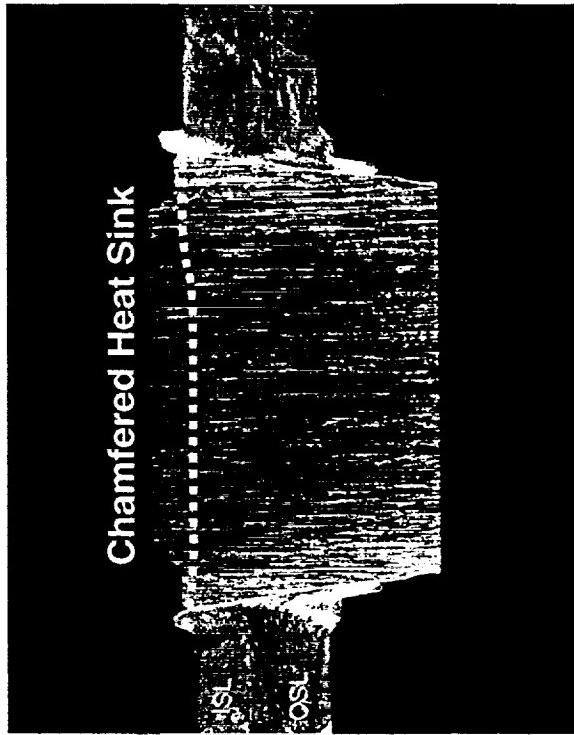
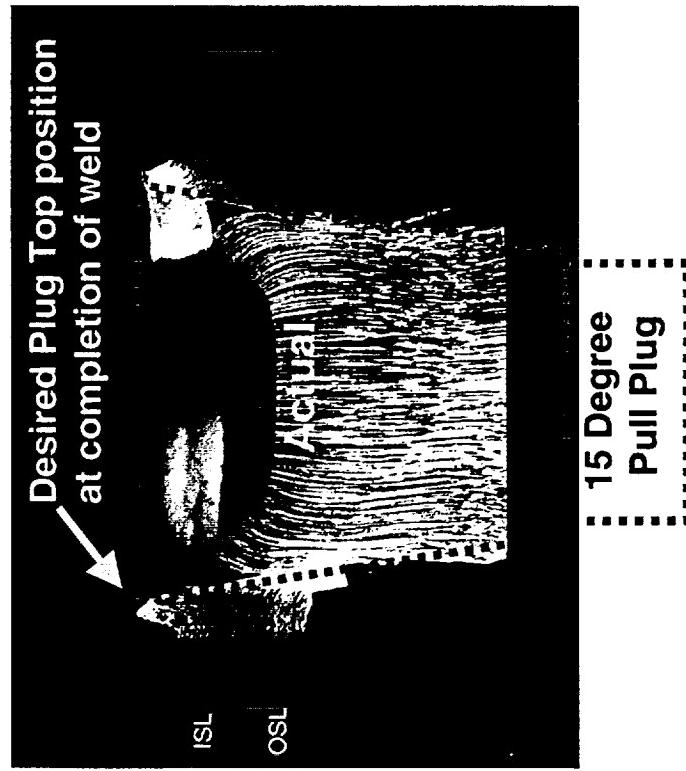


FPPW: Complete Plug Pull Through

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Interfacial Plug Pull-through (Low Angle Pull Plug without a Chamfered Heat Sink)

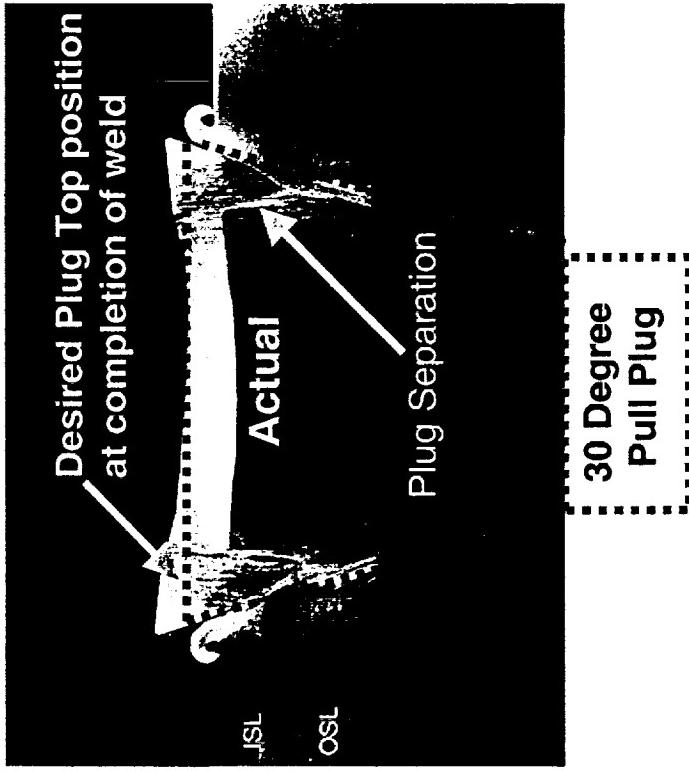
“Good” Pull Plug Weld (Low Angle Pull Plug with Chamfered Heat Sink)



FPPW: Central Plug Pull Through

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Central Plug Pull-through (High Angle Pull Plug without a Chamfered Heat Sink)



“Good” Pull Plug Weld (High Angle Pull Plug with Chamfered Heat Sink)

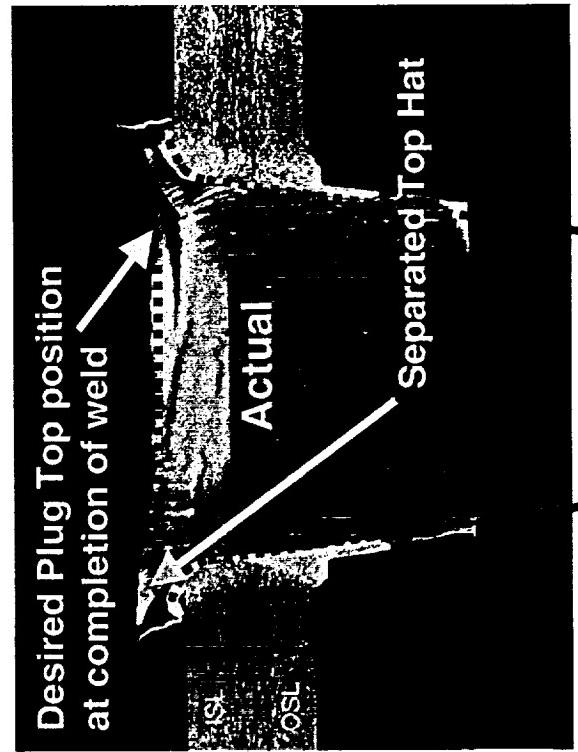


FPPW: Top Hat Separation

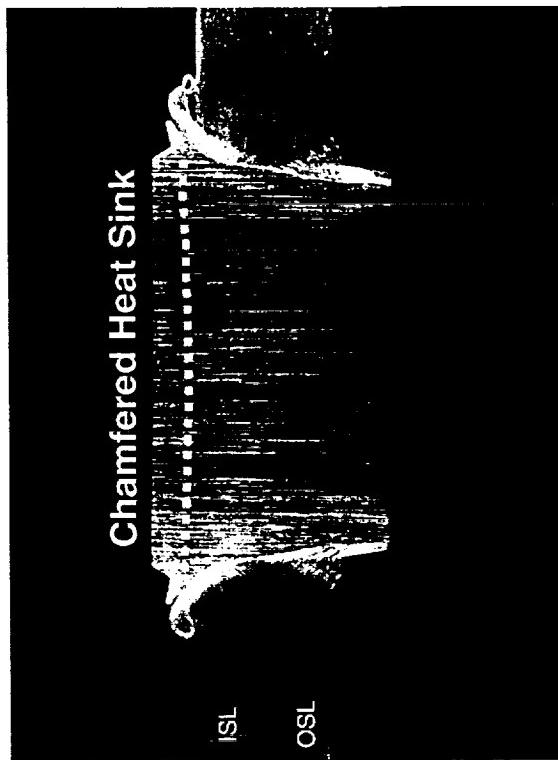
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Top Hat Separation (Low Angle Top Hat Pull Plug without a Chamfered Heat Sink)

Desired Plug Top position
at completion of weld

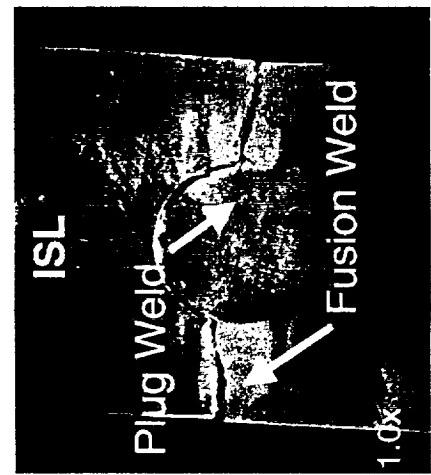


“Good” Pull Plug Weld (High Angle Pull Plug with Chamfered Heat Sink)

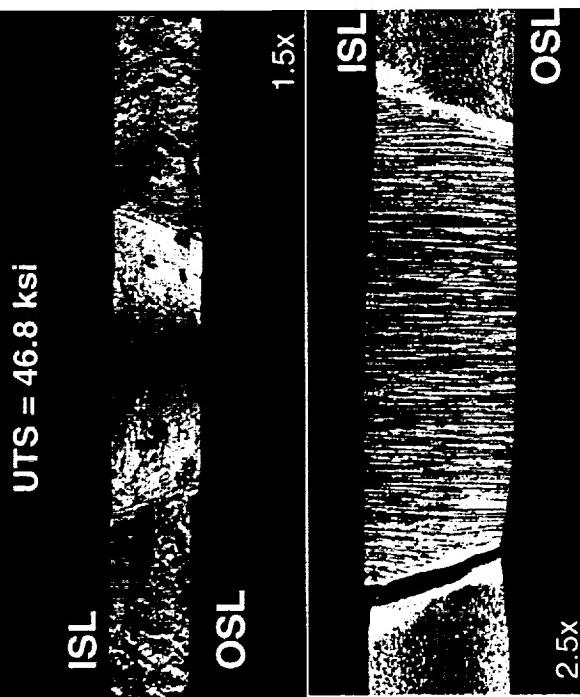


FPPW: Typical Fractures

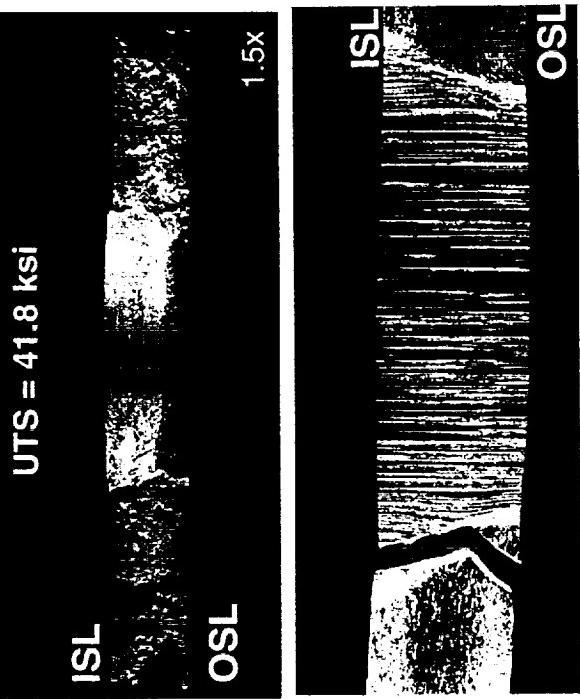
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Interfacial Fracture Path



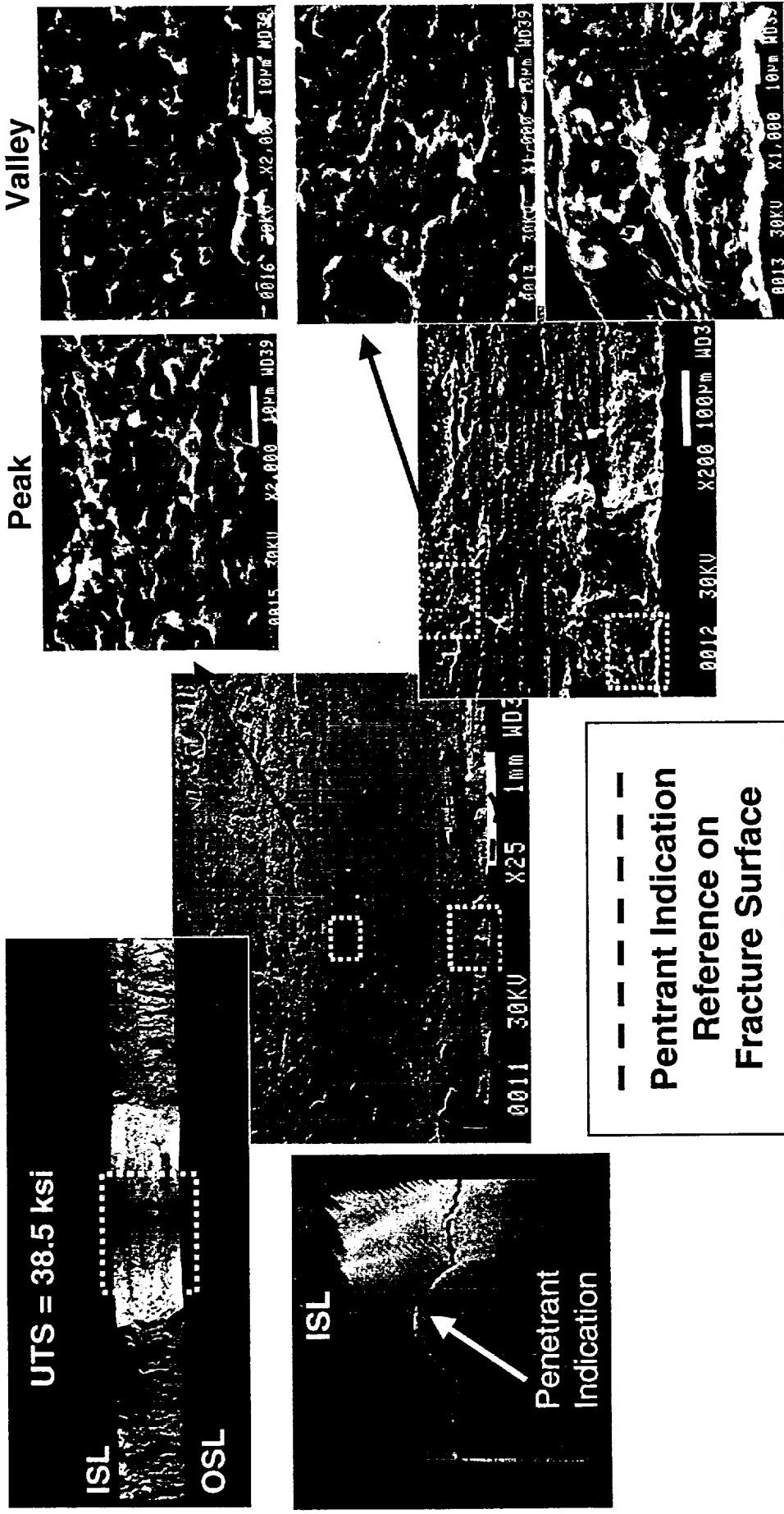
Interfacial / HAZ Fracture Path



FPPW: Weak Bonding

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Bonding observed in all SEM examined locations



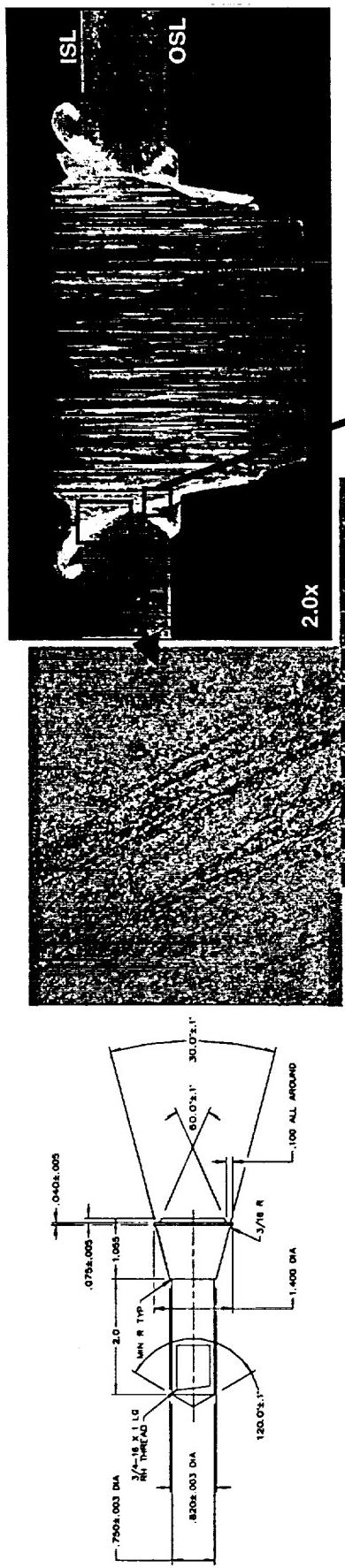
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LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHOUD SPACE SYSTEMS

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FPPW: 0.040" Thick Top Hat

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Expected Benefits

- Reduced Edge Heating
 - Increased Axial/Radial Pressure

Results

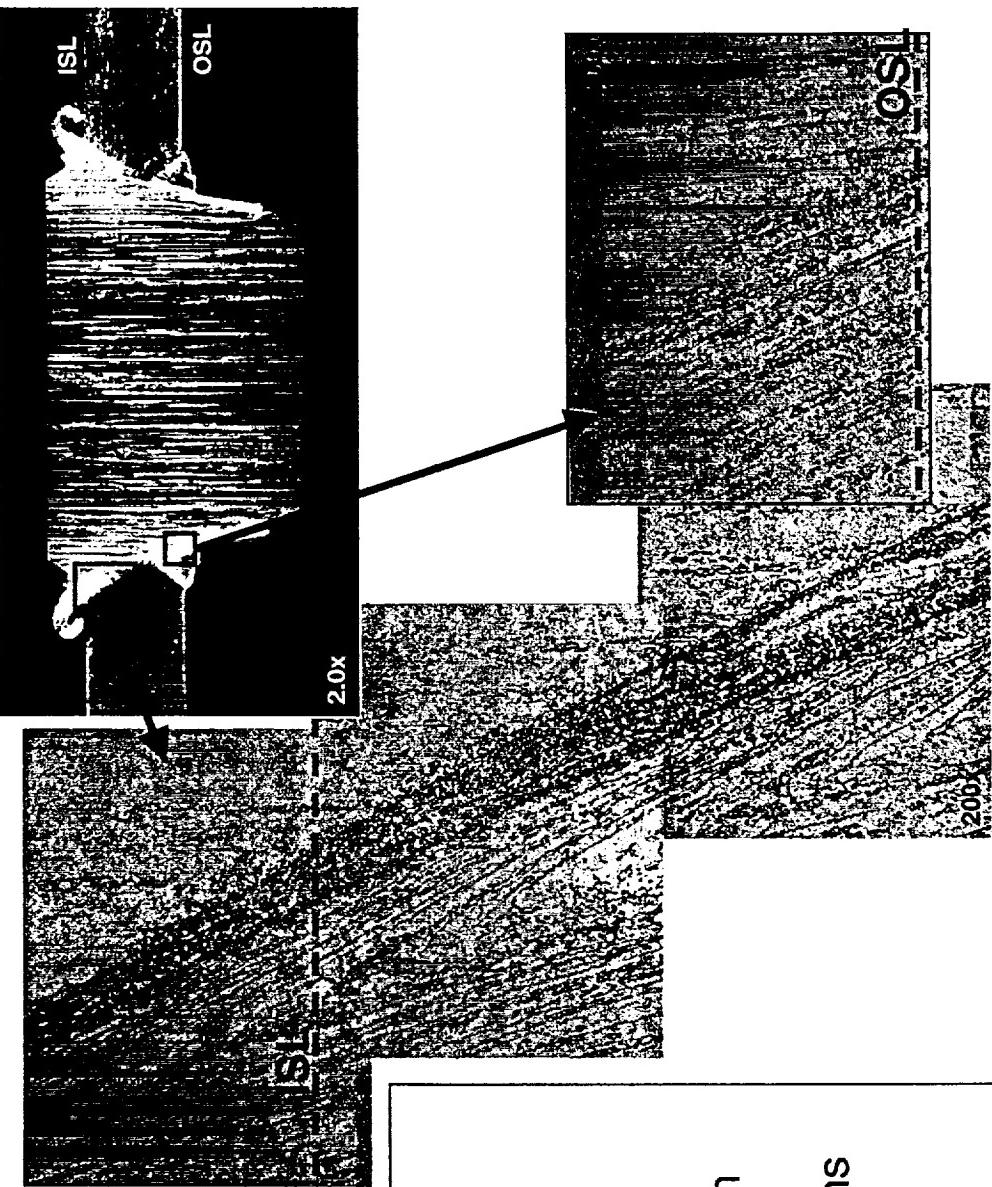
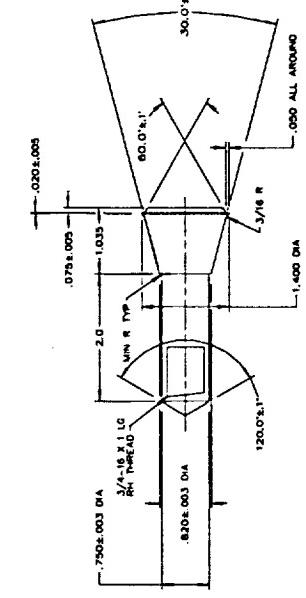
- Lamellar Tearing @ hat
 - Shear zones along interface
 - Pre/Post Proof NDE Indications
 - 3 samples failed during proof
 - Int. Weld Avg. UTS = 41.2 ksi
 - Avg. UTS = 30.7 ksi
 - Min. UTS = 23.2 ksi

LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHoud SPACE SYSTEMS

Edmond R. Coletta
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FPPW: 0.050" All Around Top Hat

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Expected Benefits

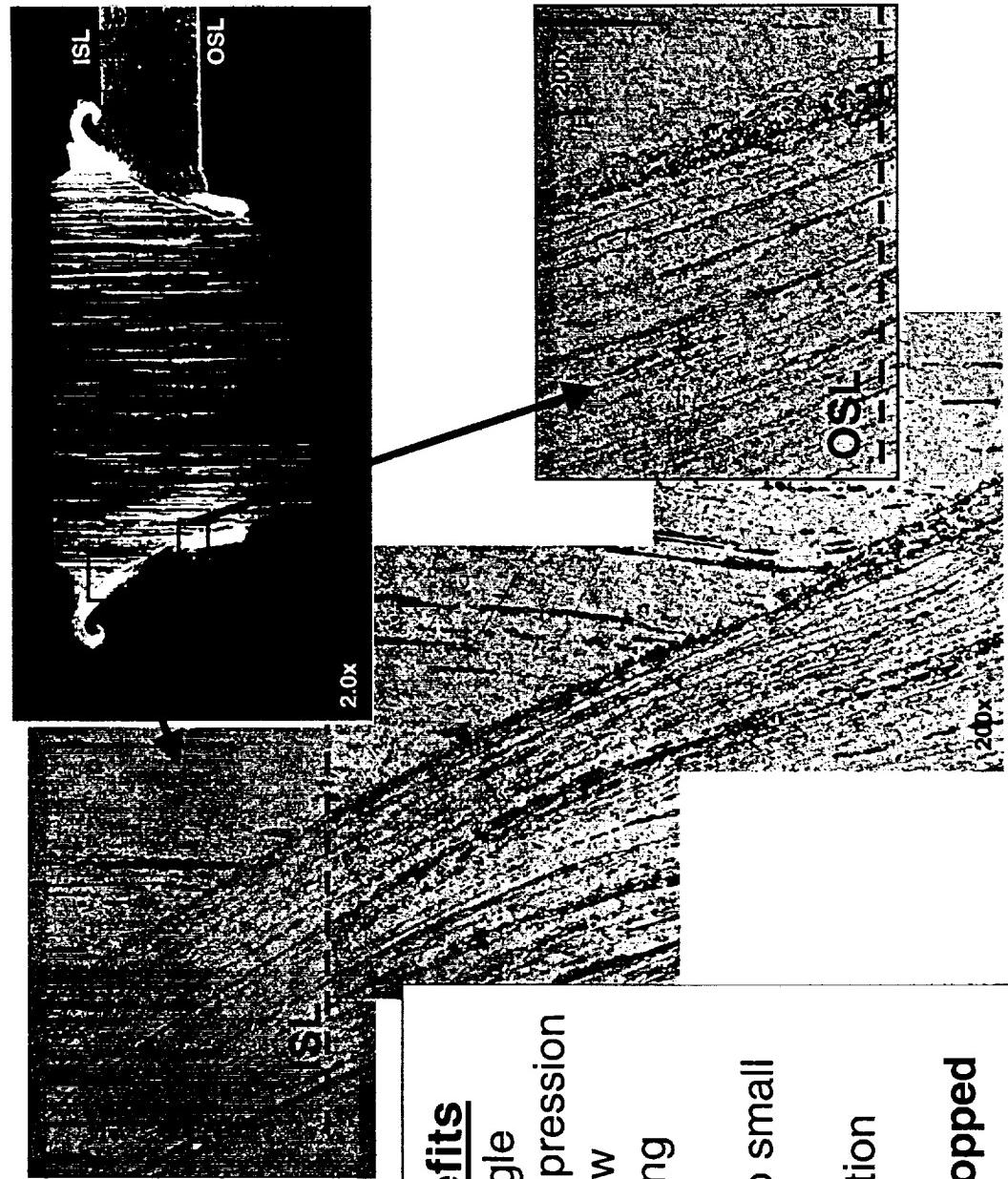
- Reduced Edge Heating
- Increased Axial/Radial Pressure

Results

- Minimal top hat deflection
- Tight recrystallized zone
- Pre-Proof NDE Indications
- 6 samples failed during proof - Test Stopped
- **Min. UTS = 24.4 ksi**

FPPW: Transition Plug (Style #1)

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Expected Benefits

- Variable interfacial angle
- Increased axial compression
- Increased plastic flow
- More frictional heating

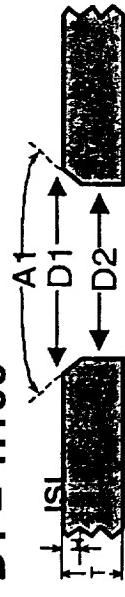
Results

- Plug min. diameter too small
- Plug pull through
- Central plug separation
- Minimal OSL flash
- Only macros - Test Stopped

FPPW: 1.100" Diameter Top Chamfer Hole

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

D1 = 1.100"

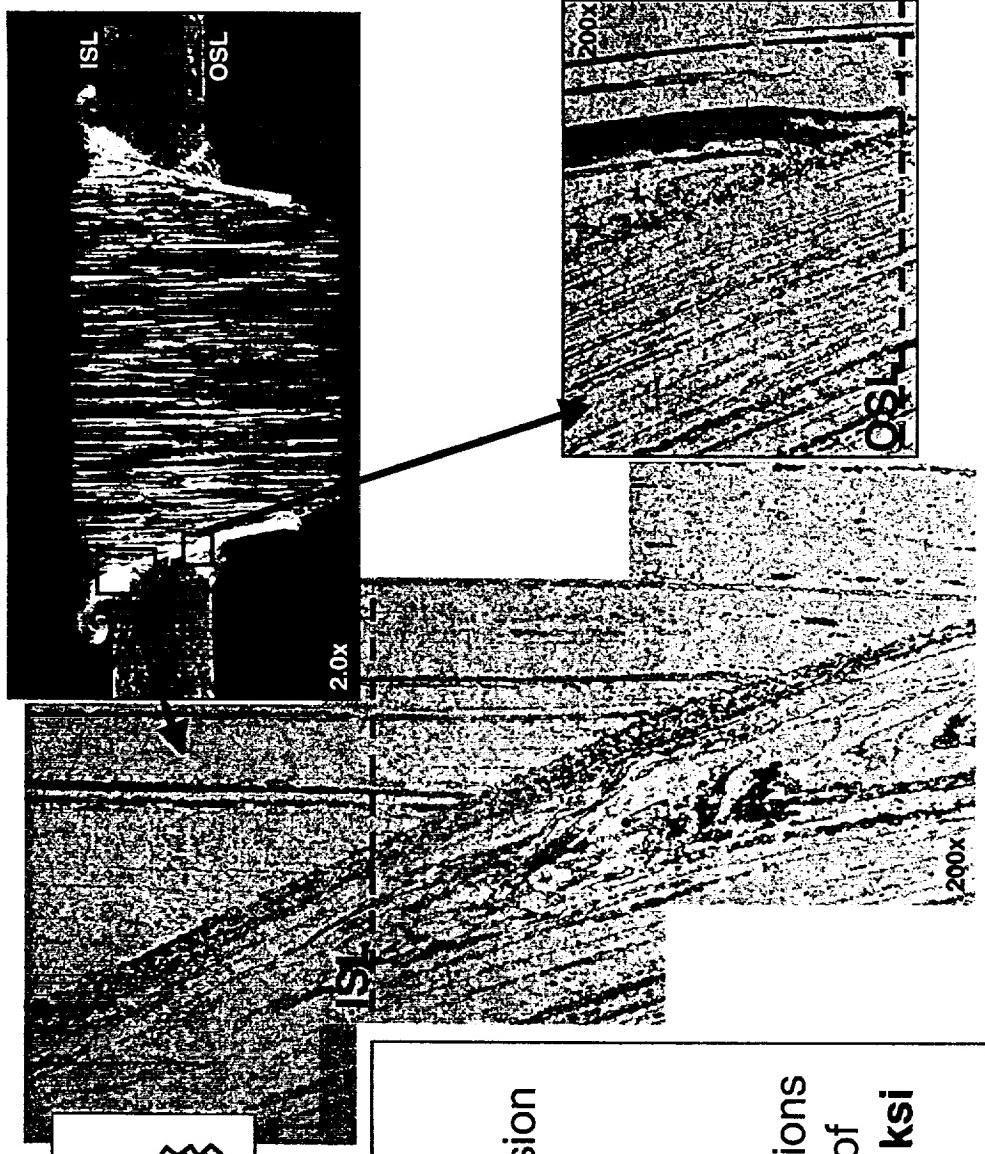


Expected Benefits

- Line contact closer to ISL
- Increased axial compression
- Increased plastic flow
- More frictional heating

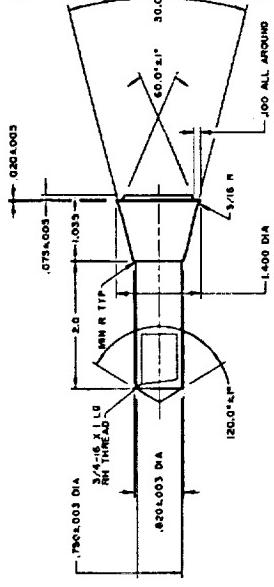
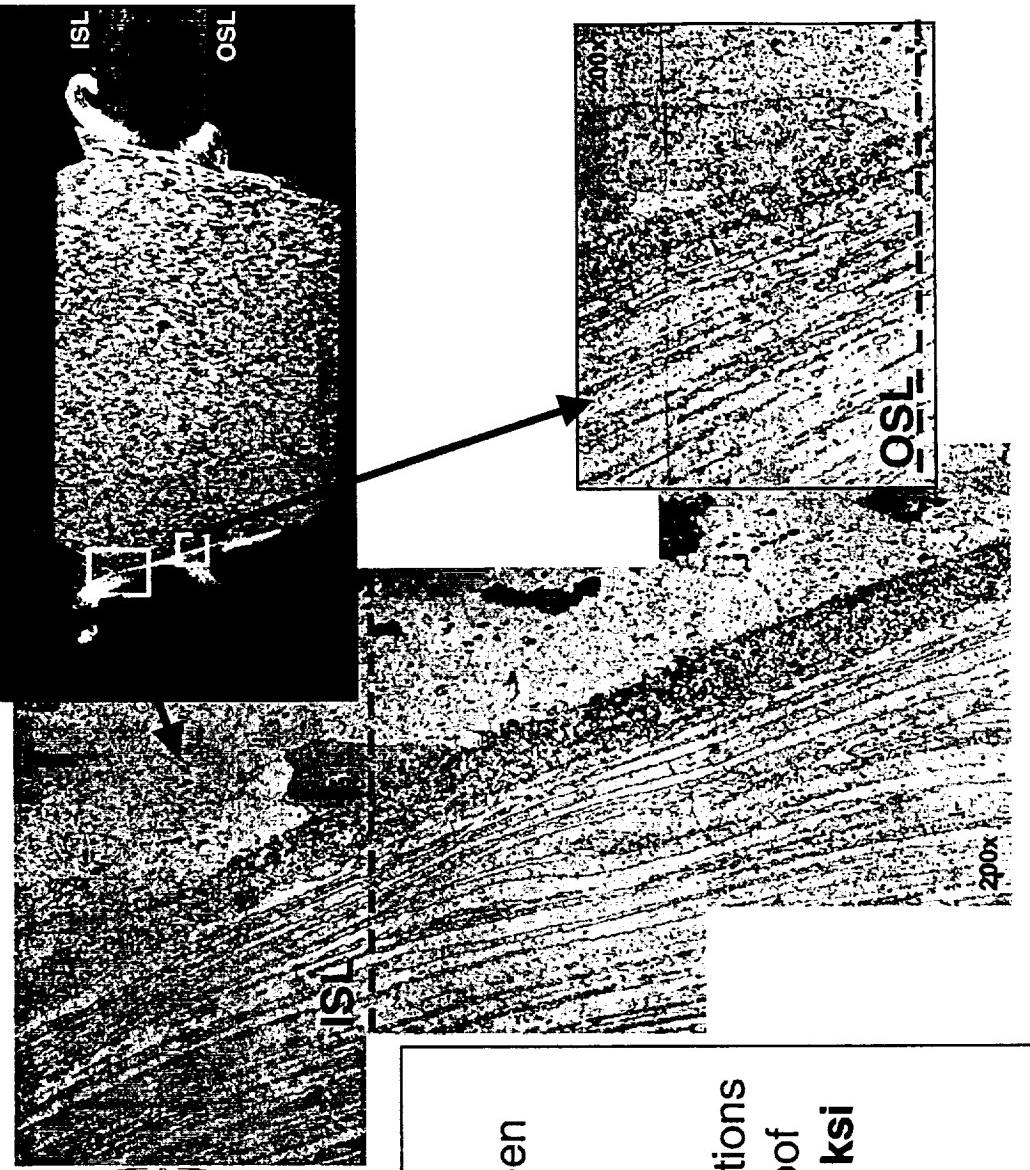
Results

- Tight recrystallized zone
- Pre/Post Proof NDE Indications
- 7 samples failed during proof
- Int. Weld Avg. UTS = 37.0 ksi
- Avg. UTS = 32.3 ksi
- Min. UTS = 22.1 ksi



FPPW: Standard plug from 2219-T8

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Expected Benefits

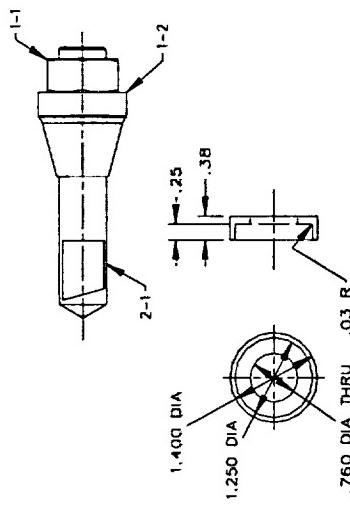
- Modified heat profile between plug and plate

Results

- Tight recrystallized zone
- Pre/Post Proof NDE Indications
- 3 samples failed during proof
- Int. Weld Avg. UTS = **40.5 ksi**
- Avg. UTS = **33.9 ksi**
- Min. UTS = **22.7 ksi**

FPPW: ISL Compressive Restraint Plug

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

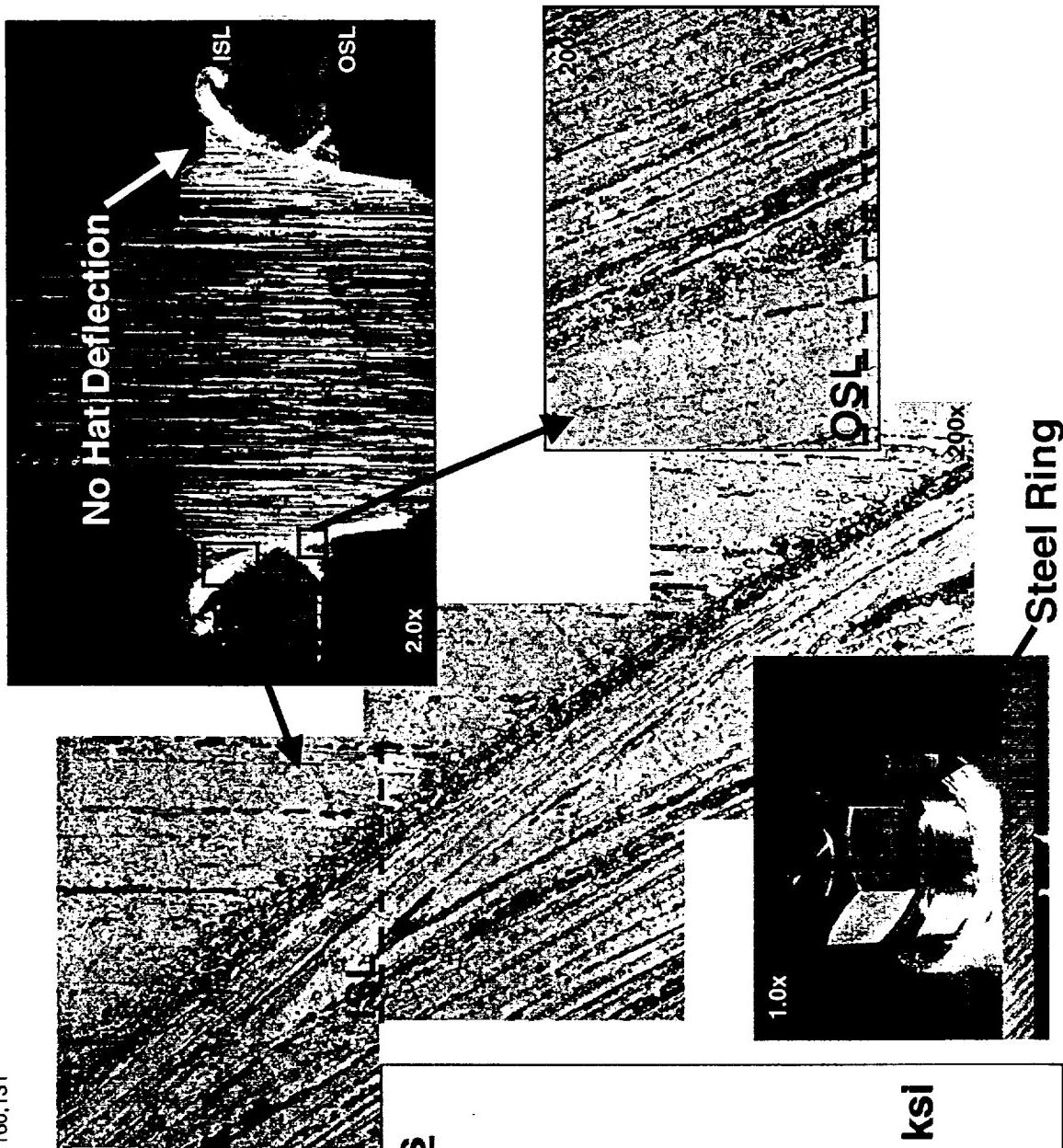


Expected Benefits

- Restrained top hat movement - increased axial/radial pressure
- Heat profile modified

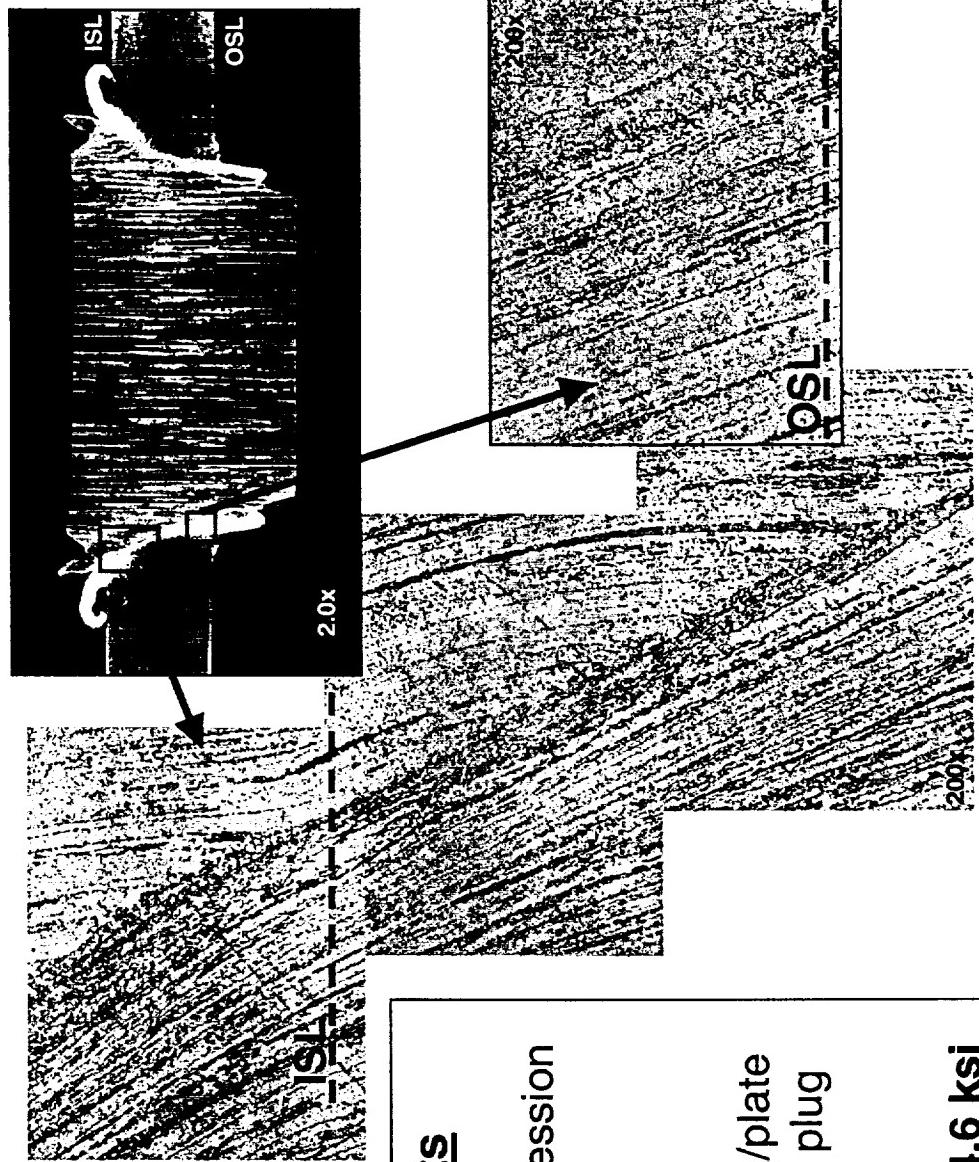
Results

- No Top hat bending
- Tight/linear interface
- 7 samples failed during proof - Test Stopped
- Weld Avg. UTS = 43.5 ksi
- Avg. UTS = 28.3 ksi
- Min. UTS = 22.6 ksi



FPPW: Transition Plug (Style #2)

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Expected Benefits

- Variable Interface Angle
 - Increased axial compression
 - Increased plastic flow
 - More frictional heating

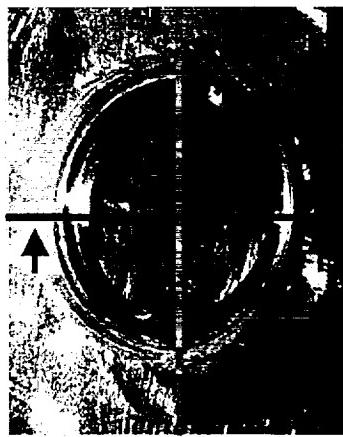
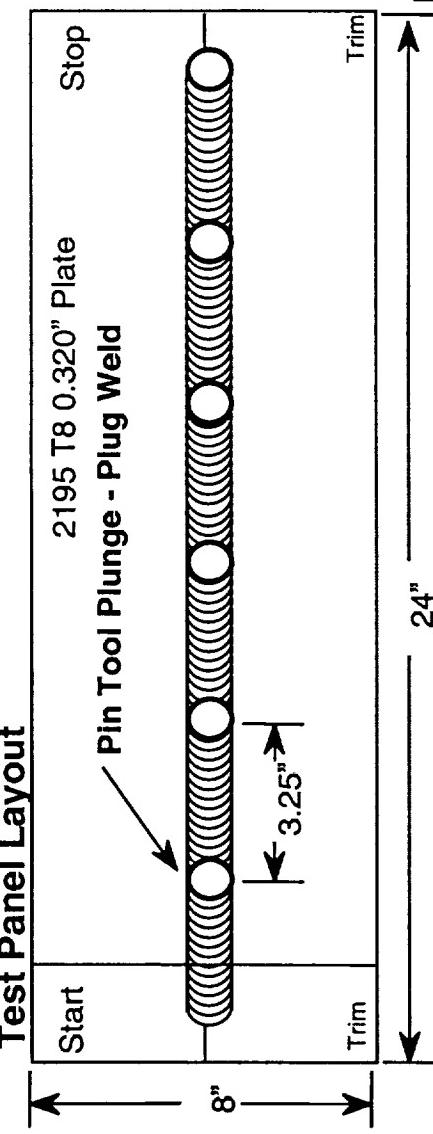
Results

- Clean interface btw. plug/plate
- Deformation observed in plug
- **No Pre/Post Proof NDE Indications**
- **Int. Weld Avg. UTS = 44.6 ksi**
- **Avg. UTS = 49.4 ksi**

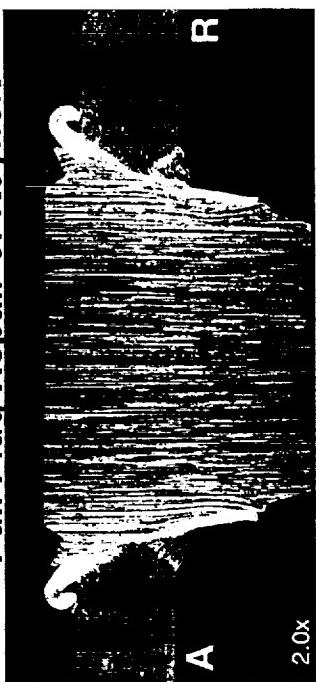
FPPW of FSW Keyhole

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Transverse and Longitudinal Macro Locations



Pull Plug Repair of Keyhole



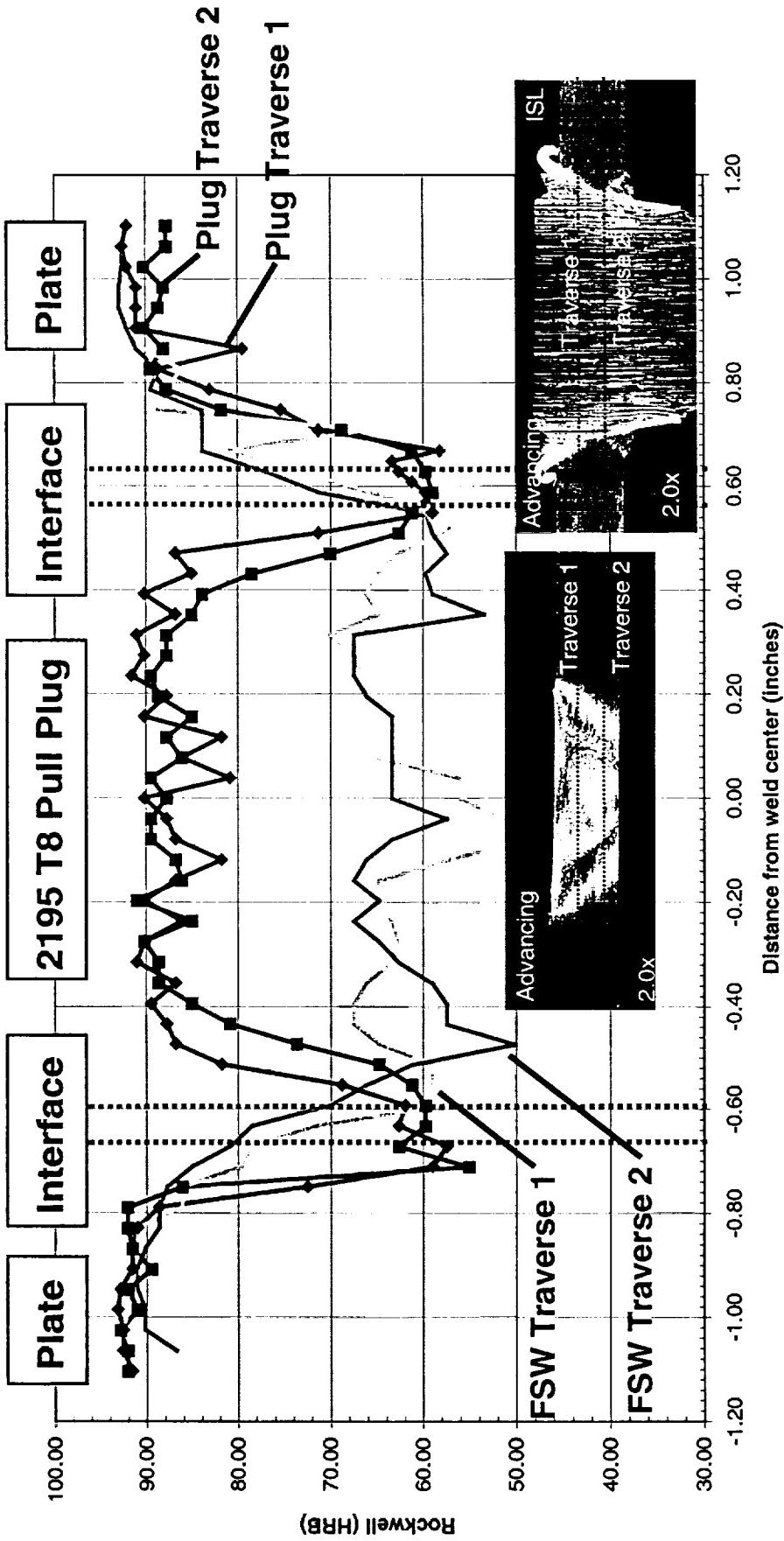
Opposite Side
Replaced Volume



FPPW of FSW Keyhole

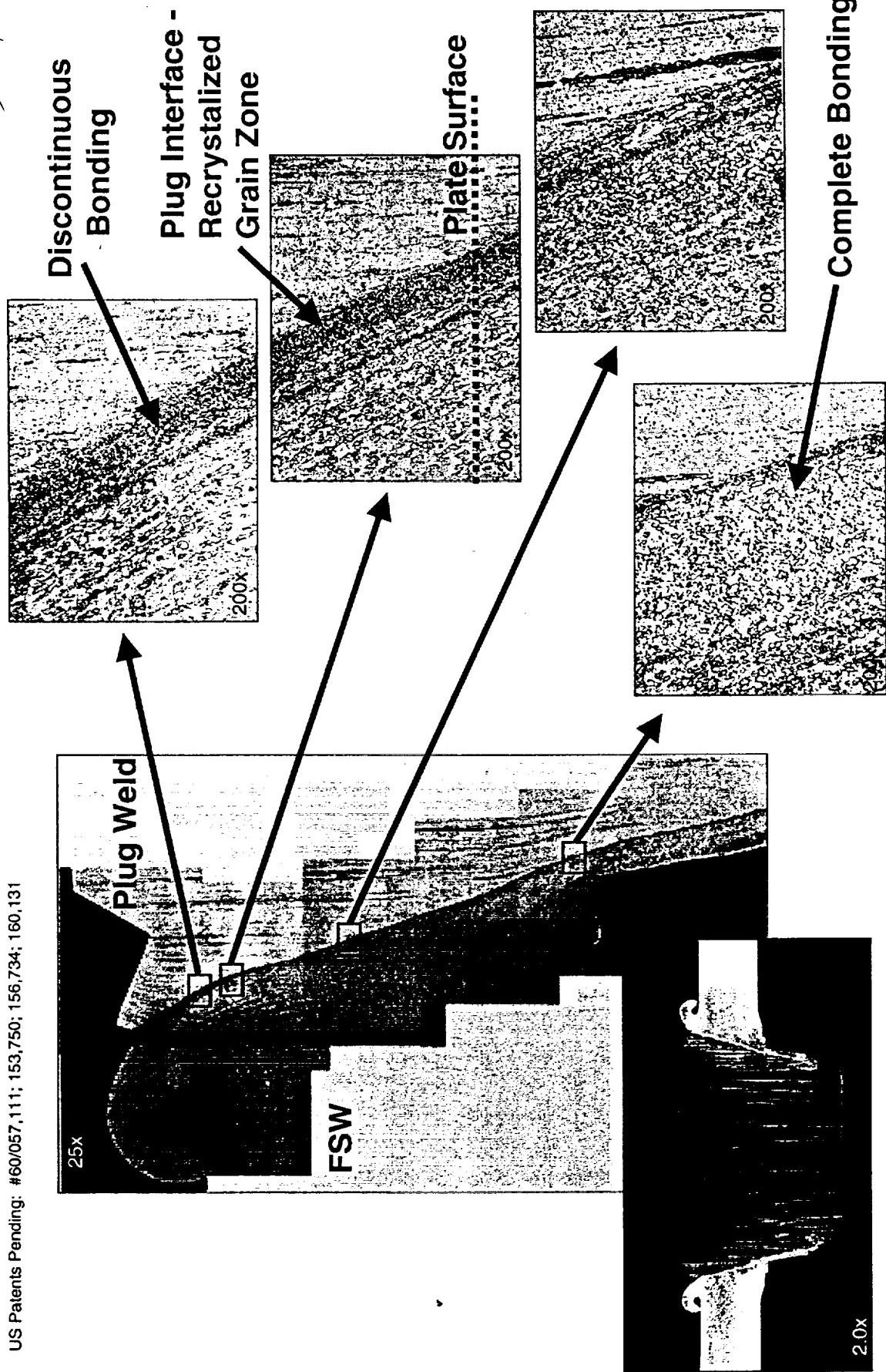
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Micro-Hardness Traverse through a FSW weld and Pull Plug Weld (transverse section through weld)



Pull Plug and FSW Interface

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



Conclusions

- Friction Push Welding
 - Proven as a reliable and cost effective method for repairing fusion weld defects
- Friction Pull Plug Welding
 - Laboratory development proceeding quite well in both 2195 and 2219 plate from 0.200" thick up to 0.385" thick
 - An in-depth defect characterization and analysis has led to a robust weld schedule, hole configuration, and pull plug design for repeatable defect free solid state welding
 - Solid state repair welding can be accomplished in a variety of applications through the portability of the technology
 - Repair of Friction Stir Weld Keyhole defects have been successfully completed in the laboratory

